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A Paper Of, By and For the People!

VOL. IV. MEDFORD: OREGON, FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1892. NO. 36.

SOCIETIES OF MEDFORD.

K. of P.—Talisman lodge No. 31, meets Monday evening at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers always welcome. M. W. SKEEL, C. C.
J. A. WHITMAN, K. of R. & S.

A. O. U. W.—Lodge No. 68, meets every second and fourth Tuesday in the month at 8 p. m. in their hall in the opera block. Visiting orothers invited to attend.
J. A. WHITESIDE, W. M.
G. F. MERRIMAN, Recorder.

I. O. O. F.—Lodge No. 83, meets in I. O. O. F. hall every Saturday at at 8 p. m. Visiting brothers always Welcome.
D. S. YOUNGS, N. G.
A. C. NICHOLSON, Rec. Sec.

I. O. O. F.—Rogue River Encampment, Lodge No. 30, meets in I. O. O. F. hall the second and ourth Wednesdays of each month at 8 p. m.
W. I. VAWTER, C. P.
B. S. WEBB, Scribe.

Olive Rebekah Lodge No. 28, meets in I. O. O. F. hall first and third Tuesdays of each month. Visiting sisters invited to attend.
MRS. D. S. YOUNGS, N.G.
A. C. NICHOLSON, Sec.

A. F. & A. M.—Meets first Friday on or before full moon at 8 p. m., in A. O. U. W. hall.
N. L. NARREGAN, W. M.
J. S. HOWARD, Sec.

G. A. R.—Chester A. Arthur Post No. 47, meets in G. A. R. hall every second and fourth Thursdays in each month at 7:30 p. M.
G. C. NOBLE, Com.
J. H. FARIS, Adjt.

F. A. & I. U.—L. L. Polk lodge No. 265, meets every Tuesday at 8 p. m.
G. S. BRIGGS, Pres.

Epworth League meets each Sunday evening at 6:30. D. T. Lawton, president, Julia Fulde, secretary.

Young People's Literary meets Friday evening of each week, under the auspices of the Epworth League.

W. C. T. U.—Meets at Christian church every Monday evening at 7 p. m.
MRS. A. A. KELLOGG, Pres.
MRS. E. P. HAMMOND, Sec'y.

Y. M. C. A.—Meets every Sunday at 3 p m. at M. E. church. W. S. HALLY, Pres.
M. E. RIGBY, Sec.

Secretaries of above lodges will please attend to corrections. Any society wishing to have a place in this directory will please hand in necessary data.

CHURCHES OF MEDFORD.

Methodist Episcopal Church—E. E. Thompson, pastor. Services the second and fourth Sabbaths; morning, 11 a. m., evening, 7:30 p. m. Prayer meeting at 3 p. m. Thursday. Sunday school each Sunday as 10 a. m. A. E. Johnson, superintendent.

Christian Church—P. R. Burnett, pastor. Preaching first and third Sundays in month, morning and evening. Worship every Sunday morning. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Prayer meeting every Thursday evening.

Presbyterian Churen—F. J. Edmunds, pastor. Preaching at 11 a. m. and 7:30 p. m. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Y. P. S. C. E., 6:15 p. m.

Baptist Church is at present without a pastor. Prayer meeting every Wednesday evening. Sunday school at 10 a. m. Further notice given as soon as pastor is secured.

The pastors of the different churches are requested to attend to corrections.

PROFESSIONAL CARDS.

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WEAVER IN FRISCO.

THE PEOPLE'S CANDIDATE SPEAKS TO 8,000 CALIFORNIANS.

Received with Storms of Cheers He Responds in an Eloquent and Forcible Manner—The Producers and the Robbers—A Part of the Speech.

The Associated Press, in consequence of the conspiracy of silence, sent to the country only four lines about General Weaver's magnificent meeting in San Francisco. From the San Francisco papers it appears that more than 8,000 eager listeners crowded Mechanics' pavilion to hear the People's candidate for president discuss the issues of the day, and many thousands more were turned away from the doors because there was no room for them. The speech was a splendid effort and fully covered all the questions of the campaign. The speaker was frequently interrupted by applause and was tendered a perfect ovation at the conclusion of his remarks. About one-third (the earlier portion) of the address follows:

MR. CHAIRMAN, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN—If these meetings continue to increase in numbers and enthusiasm we will have to move to make it unanimous and abandon the campaign. This campaign began at Vincennes, Ind., on the 21st day of July, and now here we are at the Golden Gate, and all along the route clear across the continent crowds of this character and magnitude have assembled to greet us and bring us assurance of victory in the ides of November. My friends, we are in the midst of the most tremendous political upheaval that the world has known anything about. When I was a boy I remember the great breakup that took place between 1858 and 1860, when the Free Soil Democracy and the Free-Soil Whigs, despairing of doing anything with the proslavery parties, came out and met in the middle of the road and saved this Union, and saved the spirit of liberty under the constitution and the Declaration of Independence. Here we are in the same phase of the same battle. What was the underlying philosophy which culminated in the nomination of Abraham Lincoln in 1860?

Wendell Phillips said to me in his own residence in Boston: "Mr. Weaver, there are but few people who understand the movement which culminated in the war. That movement was the great battle for the freedom of labor, but it is yet to be fought out on this continent, because the result of that war was simply the extension of that battle, not to conclude with the freedom of the black man, but to continue with the moneyed power which began where the slave power lost, and which great battle of labor has yet to be fought out on the American continent. You may live to see it, and probably will, but I will be called home long before that contest will take place," and I thank God tonight that the great prophecy of a great man will be fulfilled at the ballot box in November. Now I want the careful attention of the people tonight while I interpret this question which is now shaking the republic from center to sea. What does it mean? Is there no justification to it? My friends, have you ever taken your seat upon the shores of the Pacific here and watched the great waves as they chase each other like things of life and push thus one the other? Just so it goes, and one follows another in this movement of the people, which I wish to interpret before you tonight. Now, I am talking to you and shall address you as laboring people.

Labor produces all the wealth of this world. You clothe the naked back of the world and you feed its hungry mouth. The world waits for your industry. I assert, without fear of contradiction, that you enjoy less of it in your homes than any other class of people living under our flag. Let us call attention now to a few facts that are indisputable. A statistician of known reputation that no one will question says that in 1889 30,000 men, heads of families, in this country—men who have never earned a dollar of wealth, as laboring men do, in their lives, and he says, after mature deliberation, he can reduce it to 25,000 men—own one-half of the wealth of this entire country, or $31,000,000,000. I have no way of properly conveying to your mind how much $31,000,000,000 are. The war for the suppression of the rebellion cost the government and the south combined about $8,000,000,000, yet these 25,000 men have accumulated $31,000,000,000. They have accumulated enough to carry on a war for four years and carry out the work with an expenditure of less than one-third of the wealth they have accumulated. I put the question to the critic, to the editor, the lawyer, the banker.

I want to ask you in the face of these facts dare you say before God and in this presence that the republic is in a healthy condition when such things can take place in your lifetime and mine? Ah, my brother, why do you criticise these laboring men? How can you find it in your heart to say that these farmers, these wage workers should be quiet and subservient when they have been having this treatment for years? You might stop to inquire into the causes of this enormous accumulation of wealth without toil. Oh, my brother, that you should have been casting your vote with the corporations of this country, with the trusts, and thus strengthening their hands to crush out these laboring men and reduce them to serfdom!

How dare you stand up before these men and say they have no right to organize to protect their own families? Now, let me give you another illustration. A man died in this country a few years ago very rich. His name was Vanderbilt, and let me say here that I have nothing to say against the man—God forbid. I only speak against his wealth. This movement is like the Dutchman's heart, who said, "I wish all men were rich; it would be better for the poor." I want all men to be rich, if they get rich honestly. He should eat his bread in the sweat of his own face. I do not like any man who insists that it is his right to eat his bread in the sweat of some other man's face. A friend of Mr. Vanderbilt came to his rescue, and he was a rich man, and he said Vanderbilt was not worth $275,000,000, but only $220,000,000 by a conservative estimate, and said furthermore that it took him and his father thirty years to accumulate it. Now, I want to illustrate that: I want to contrast that fortune with the accumulations of labor. You laboring men here now, can you on an average support your families out of your wages and lay up one dollar per day?

Now let me suppose that the first laborer was Adam and we will suppose he never dies and accumulated one dollar a day over his family expenses for the whole period of 6,000 years down to the day before Vanderbilt died, he would have accumulated $2,190,000, and yet Vanderbilt accumulated $220,000,000 in thirty years, and would not have hired Adam for a hostler. Now I will give you another illustration. There is a class of men in this country for whom I have a great deal of respect, for they are doing a great deal for the human race. They are called scientists, and they have been very skeptical, and thought a few years ago they were going to pry up the Rock of Ages. They thought they had discovered a prehistoric man who lived before Adam. Suppose they were right. Suppose they discovered a man 60,000 years before Vanderbilt. Suppose that man worked hard enough, was never sick, and suppose he laid up a dollar a day, how many dollars would he have accumulated? It depends upon how many days there are. There are just 219,000,000 days. So you see Vanderbilt could have bought out the prehistoric gentleman and had a million dollars with which to buy up the California legislature.

Now I am mentioning Vanderbilt's name with respect. I am only talking about his fortune. I presume there is no man here tonight, unless he has been converted by the People's party, who would not have done as Vanderbilt. Now I put the question again to those who have been standing aloof and wondering if this movement was going to accomplish anything. Do you think that this republic is in a healthy condition when such results can take place within a lifetime? Well, that is what the trades unions think about it, and the Farmers' Alliance, and the wageworkers. Do you think you can stop this movement? Get out of its way or it will run over you as sure as you are living.

These are some of the facts that have caused the people to organize. Our fathers state in the Declaration of Independence, and this movement is to vitalize that declaration, to protect the rights of laborers in this country. Our fathers state, "We hold this truth to be self evident." What is a self evident truth? It is one that is as evident as the sun in heaven. We feel it. How broad that is! How like the heart of God! How "all men are created equal," one man before another! I stand here deriving my rights from no government, but from my Creator. What is an inalienable right, a right that can neither be bought nor sold, no man can buy it, nor can he sell, either for himself or his children? There are certain inalienable rights—his life, liberty and the pursuit of happiness. To these good governments are so many men deriving their power from the governed. When these governments do not do right it is a duty to abolish those governments.

Now if that is treason make the most of it. I propose to live to it and teach it as long as I live on this earth. It is the great palladium of the world. If you have the right to abolish a government you can blow into flinders these parties which destroy your rights. A party is only a means to an end. Well, now I am coming right home at you. You are either Democrats, Republicans or People's party men, and I would not be surprised if up to a month ago the great majority of you had been Democrats or Republicans. Now tell me what is there to hope for from either the Democratic or Republican parties? Why, did you not get tired of the Republican party and put it out of power and put in the Democratic party with its own legislature? Then the Democrats shouted themselves hoarse and said, "Look out for a real old Jacksonian party." Was there any change?

Oh, yes, in the San Francisco postoffice. Well, the people got tired and put the Republican party back in power—the whole government back in the hands of the Republican party. Then the Republicans said now let us show you what we can do. They have had it for three years or over, and what have they done? Oh, yes—changed the postoffice the same as the other fellows. Now suppose my friend here has an old buggy with axles sprung and spokes loose, and the boards in the bottom of the bed broken, and the torn flaps flying in the breeze. Suppose he should change his driver, would it help the buggy any? And that is what you have been doing, my friends. You have said the buggy is all right, but she won't track. It is not a change of drivers wanted, but a new vehicle.

Value of the Dollar.

Money is bought with the products of labor, instead of products being bought with money, as the common acceptation of the term now implies. When this idea is carefully considered and understood, the full significance of what is intended by the term cheap dollar, or dear dollar, will be known in its true sense. For example, in 1870 pork sold in Michigan for ten dollars per 100 pounds. In 1889 it sold for four dollars per 100 pounds. It required just as much labor to raise a bushel of corn in 1889 as it did in 1870. It took as much corn in 1889 to make a pound of pork as it did in 1870.

During this time the dollar has remained the same—25.8 grains of gold or 412½ grains of standard silver make the coined dollar of 1889, as in 1870. There has been no increase in its weight or size. The question therefore is, Why should it require twenty-five pounds of pork in 1889 to buy the same dollar that ten pounds of pork purchased in 1870? Can this be explained on any other hypothesis than an increase in the value of the dollar?

Is it not a fact that fifteen pounds of pork has been added to the value of the dollar during the past twenty years? It this be true of pork, is it not also true of wheat, cotton, corn, tobacco and nearly every other product of labor? While 100 pounds of pork would have paid 10 per cent. interest on $100 in 1870, it will take 175 pounds to pay 7 per cent. in 1890. Who can truly say in the face of this that a cheaper dollar is not necessary for the prosperity of labor in production.—National Watchman.

To Overthrow the Pivotal State.

It is estimated that the "fat friers" will spend $2,500,000 to carry the state of New York for Harrison. Judas Iscariot Sherman is more than ever of the opinion that New York is the battle ground this campaign.

While the Plutes are running their sham battle in New York the people will see to it that enough western Republican states are educated up to the populist idea to offset the Shylocks.

Kansas, Nebraska, South Dakota, Colorado, Nevada, Idaho and Montana, for instance, are nearly enough to offset the Tammanyites—and, goodness gracious, wouldn't it be a godsend to this nation to knock out New York as a pivotal state!

And we are going to do it, honey.—Denver Road.

Money Under False Pretenses.

The Michigan Tribune asks a "leading question" which comes in handy now that the United States senate has laid the antioption bill to sleep:

It is claimed that the deals in speculative "futures" amount to nine times as much as the legitimate deals in grains. By this process of gambling the sharpers are enabled to eliminate the question of supply and demand, and they have the farmer at their mercy. Wouldn't it be a good idea to imprison the man who sells wheat which he hasn't got for obtaining money under false pretenses?

Tons of Surprise.

There will be tons of surprise shipped north after the 8th of November, before which this little anteprandial Alabama matter will dwindle into utter insignificance. Virginia, the good old north state; South Carolina, Georgia and Texas will exhibit some queer antics—queer as compared with the past, but reasonable and sober when compared with cotton at six cents and silver on a down grade, and 84¼ cents at that. Be prepared for surprises, as the Irishman would say.—Grand Junction (Colo.) Star.

Forty-five Colorado newspapers are supporting Weaver and the Populist ticket. The goldbug organs are the Denver Republican, Pueblo Chieftain, Colorado Springs Gazette, the Leadville Herald-Democrat and Glenwood Avalanche. All six combined haven't as much influence in Colorado as Thompson's colt.—Aspen (Colo.) Times.

THE RAILWAYS.

They Are Rated at Three Times Their Cost—Government Ownership.

The government railway statistics, recently issued by the statistical bureau at Washington, show the number of miles of railroad in the United States, 167,909; railroad stocks and bonds outstanding, $10,765,626,041; gross earnings for the year, $1,138,024,459; net earnings for the year, $356,537,883.

These tremendous figures furnish an eloquent demonstration of the great magnitude of this branch of industry, and clearly show the vast power that lies within the hands of greedy and unscrupulous owners to oppress the people.

The outstanding stocks and bonds of a railroad are supposed to represent its cost, and consequently are to be regarded as so much indebtedness against the people, upon which they must pay interest. In other words, the builders of a railway say to the people of the United States, "We have put so many millions of dollars, as represented by the stocks and bonds we have issued, into the construction and equipment of this road, and now we are entitled to and shall levy and collect from you interest on this sum above operating expenses."

When the owners of the railroads of the United States come forward and say, "We have built and equipped 167,909 miles of road at a cost of $10,765,626,041, or $64,116 per mile, as evidenced by the amount of stocks and bonds we have issued," the flagrancy of the falsehood uttered is potent to every man possessed with even an ordinary degree of knowledge concerning the cost of constructing and equipping railroads in this country. Instead of the 167,909 miles of railroads in the United States having cost $10,765,626,041, or $64,116 per mile, the actual cost is much less than half this sum.

Competent authorities state that $30,000 per mile is the average cost of building and equipping railroads in this country. This would bring the actual cost of the railroads in the United States down to about $3,250,000,000, or less than one-third of the amount claimed by the owners. On this basis, after paying operating expenses, including princely salaries to head officials and extravagant legal expenditures in constant defense of their unjust actions, more than 10 per cent. remains from the earnings of the railroads in the United States the past year for distribution to stock and bondholders.

The above statistics show that $68.76 out of every $100 of gross receipts of the railroads is required to meet "operating expenses." Under government ownership this ratio of expense to income would be largely decreased, for there would no longer be any necessity to pay salaries of $20,000 to $50,000 for the services of individuals to operate them, and the expensive legal departments would be almost wholly dispensed with. The greatest saving to the people, however, would result from the ability of the government to replace all legitimate outstanding indebtedness of the railroads at much lower rates of interest. Where is the man who would not gladly exchange the present bonds of railroads for government bonds even at lower rates of interest? Would not the stockholders as willingly make a similar exchange?—Southern Mercury.

A Few Lies Nailed.

The Leader and other papers have been publishing a statement to the effect that General James G. Field, the vice presidential candidate of the People's party, should have stated to Rev. R. W. Parsons, of Ohio, that he had spent four years of his life in killing Yankees, in which he took great glory. I sent a clipping from The Leader to General Field, and I have now in my possession his letter denying any such statement. The letter explaining his entire conversation with Rev. R. W. Parsons is open for perusal by any one interested.

Another lie traveling around is the one stating that General Weaver, who is publishing The Iowa Tribune, was running a "rat" office. A letter to the general on the subject brought an answer denying the report in toto and also inclosing a statement from the Typographical union of Des Moines denying the statement.

A third lie now industriously circulated is to the effect that the Minnesota Farmers' Alliance had withdrawn from the People's party and would not support Ignatius Donnelly for governor. A letter from Mr. Donnelly says that there is no split in the Alliance and that every Alliance man in the state will support him and the presidential electors of the People's party.—Hugo Preyer in Cleveland Citizen.

Why General Weaver Is Feared.

No man in America is so feared and hated by the goldbugs, gold trusts, gold commune, Wall street and the plutocracy of the two continents as General Weaver. And no man is so admired and beloved by the great mass of the people of the south, the Mississippi valley and the middle western states. He has made more speeches for the free coinage of silver than any other man. He has carried the free coinage banner into nearly every state, and is now carrying it to the front on every stump. To mention the names of the two goldbugs, Harrison and Cleveland, with his on the same day is nauseating to every true silver man.—Winnemucca (Nev.) Silver State.

On a Gold Basis.

The government has just run a train load of $30,000,000 in gold from San Francisco to Washington. It is on its way from London via Wall street. There was a guard of forty-one soldiers to prod honest people out of the way. Plutocracy is running this government on a gold basis.—Nonconformist.

Do You Like It?

You voted yourself into the present financial condition to please your party leaders, and there is no law against your continuing it. If you like to sweat fourteen hours a day and take your pay in rags, patches and debt, just keep it up. You are the boss.—Lanear (Mo.) Industrial Union.

HOT SHOT.

Culled from Our Exchanges for the Readers of the Mail.

Nevada will have only one electoral ticket—Weaver and Field.

More than twenty People's Party papers have recently sprung up in Oregon.

Members of the Illinois National Guard burned Snowden in effigy at Chicago.

The Georgia state election is in October. Kentucky, under a new constitution, votes in November.

The Democratic split in Texas is more serious than the organs of that party care to acknowledge.

Harrison, Cleveland and John Sherman were hanged in effigy at Bachelor City, Colo., one night recently.

Out of over 1,600 sub-alliances heard from in Georgia only three are opposed to entering the new party.

Old party voters to the number of 178 have published a resolution declaring for the new party in Claiborne Parish, La.

The People's Party in Wyoming has been called to assemble Sept. 7th at Douglas. Candidates for state officers will be selected.

In Waco, Texas, the People's Party has filled out a county ticket and raised a fund to start a county paper to be called the Appeal.

Seven members of the Democratic Executive Committee of Winston county, Miss., resigned and joined the third party.

With two Democratic tickets and two Republican tickets in Texes, the People's Party ticket ought to have but little trouble to pull out.

The latest mortality tables of old party papers shows six daily papers, with a combined circulation of 220,000, all alive, in the People's Party.

Missouri is the only doubtful state in the People's column west of the Mississippi river, and even in that there is a fighting show for Weaver.

Baker, the Alliance candidate for governor of Minnesota, has withdrawn in favor of the regular People's ticket, which supports Donnelly.

At the Republican club meeting held at Denison, Texas, last week, it was unanimously resolved to support Nugent, the People's party nominee for governor.

The New Nation, in its news summary, gives encouraging reports of People's Party agitation in Connecticut, New York, New Hampshire, Pennsylvania and Massachusetts.

Advices from California—despite the efforts of the Associated press to conceal the fact, show that General Weaver's visit to that State set the coast on fire, ablaze with enthusiasm.

The Courier-Journal, Louisville, Ky., says the Democracy is between the devil and the deep sea, and the Republicans between hell and the iron works. And how will it be after November 9?

Gen. Weaver's meeting at Los Angeles, Cal., was a grand success. They had a procession with over 2000 in line, and 6,000 crowded into the pavilion where the meeting was held.

Official reports show that over 500 new alliances were established in Texas during the last year, and that there is now a total membership of 125,000, with over 100 papers advocating the principles of the order.

Nomination papers have been filed by the People Party of Maine for Governor, Representatives to Congress, and nine out of sixteen counties have been organized whose tickets will be placed on the official ballot.

People's Party state convention of North Carolina nominated a full ticket, with Dr. W. P. Exum for governor. Now the political pot will surely begin to boil. North Carolina is quite safe to the People's Party.

One thing the Democrats and Republicans both learned during the late session of congress—to not undertake to sit down on Jerry Simpson and Tom Watson. Some of 'em tried it and found a bumblebee in their breeches.

T. H. McGill has loosened his hold on the editorial chair of the Northwest Reform Journal at Portland, and H. B. Luce, of Hillsboro, has assumed the editorialship. This, we believe, is a good change. Mr. McGill is retained as one of the business managers.

In free trade England the same complaint comes from labor that we are confronting in highly protected America, and when a man says free trade or protection are at the bottom in either country he is either a stupid ass or a lunatic.

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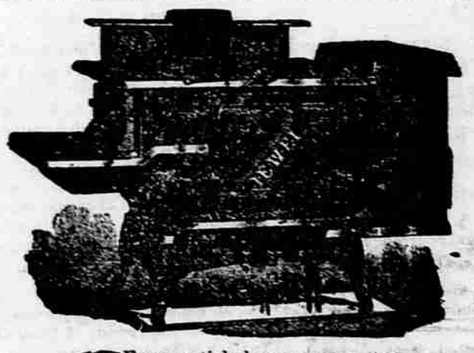

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